

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION C

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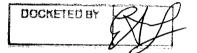
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IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY FOR A HEARING TO DETERMINE THE FAIR VALUE OF THE UTILITY PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY FOR RATEMAKING PURPOSES. TO FIX A JUST AND REASONABLE RATE OF RETURN THEREON, AND TO APPROVE RATE SCHEDULES DESIGNED TO DEVELOP SUCH RETURN.

Docket No. E-01345A-11-0224

Arizona Corporation Commission DOCKETED

SEP 1 2 2014



RUCO'S REPLY BRIEF

The RESIDENTIAL UTILITY CONSUMER OFFICE ("RUCO") submits its Reply Brief in the above matter. RUCO has little to add regarding which Rate of Return the Commission should use. In the end, RUCO believes that the Commission has the discretion to choose what rate of return it wishes to apply moving forward.

RUCO believes the best choice under the circumstances is the 4.725 percent cost of debt which the Commission approved in the deferral order. It most closely aligns with the Commission's objective of minimizing the rate impact to APS' customers. Decision No. 73130 at 37. APS' proposal of using the 8.33 percent WACC would have the opposite effect 1 2

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less than the full cost of capital treatment.

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of maximizing the rate impact to APS' customers - contrary to the Commission's stated objective.

The Company implies that the Commission is somehow bound to use the WACC in In support the Company cites a thirty-one year old Commission decision -Decision No. 53537. Decision No. 53537 involved an Arizona Water Company rate case. It hardly needs to be pointed out that the fact pattern in that case is not even close to the present situation. The present case involves an acquisition – not a rate case. RUCO pointed out at great length in its Initial Closing Brief, why this acquisition is unique in many ways - for instance the whole amount of rate base being considered is acquisition premium – a situation that RUCO is not aware ever being the case. In fact, the Commission itself, recognized the unique nature of this case.1

> We find that APS' request for an accounting order should be granted. As discussed herein, APS has identified with the proposed transaction and Staff and RUCO agree that circumstances warrant a variation from the usual ratemaking treatment of plant acquired between rate cases. Decision No. 73130 at 36. (Emphasis Added)

It was, in part, because of the unique nature of this case that the Commission in its

deferral order awarded the documented debt cost for the "nonfuel" costs. Decision No.

73130 at 37. The date of Decision No. 73130 is April 24, 2012 so the Commission only

needs to go back less than three years to see a case where the Commission has awarded

¹ RUCO would refer to its opening brief for an explanation of all the other reasons this case is unique. RUCO Brief at 3-6

Moreover, it is a basic regulatory principal in Arizona that the Commission has wide discretion when it comes to ascertaining a cost of capital award. RUCO does not believe that any party, including APS would disagree. The Company may not agree that RUCO's cost of debt proposal is reasonable, but neither the Company nor Staff argues that RUCO's proposal is outside the Commission's discretion.

This also answers APS' question of what is so different about APS' pre-existing share of Units 4 and 5 as compared to its acquisition of 48 percent of Four Corners Units 4 and 5 in the present case. The circumstances surrounding the original acquisition are different than the present situation which is unique even by the Commission's standards. The Commission cannot and should not treat every acquisition as the same – they are not - for all the reasons RUCO has set forth, RUCO's cost of debt proposal should be approved.

RUCO further replies to the arguments made by Walmart, AECC, and others ("Joint Parties") on the issue of AG-1 as follows. The Joint Parties continue to conflate the definition of "generation related charges," with the FCA charge. Joint Brief at page 6 line 10. The FCA charge is not a generation charge associated with the actual electricity production of the underlying rate structure. It is a form of long term reliability infrastructure that is applied to all portions of the bill equally. That is why the transmission and distribution portion of an AG-1 customer's underlying rate design will increase as it will with all other rate schedules.

The Joint Parties argue that the timing of this case is the reason why AG-1 customers have this issue, otherwise they would not have to pay this charge. Joint Brief at Page 11. The AG-1 rate is an experimental rate that has not been in existence for very long. The issue is not timing - APS does not place proper charges on the AG-1 customer's bill to account for long term backup/reliability. Transcript at 57. RUCO is surprised that that the Joint Parties would make the claim that AG-1 customers "pay the full freight of the APS system." Joint Brief at 3. The Joint Party's claim is highly speculative, and not supported by the evidence.

As Mr. Snook testified, the reserve capacity charge, the one charge assigned to help recover backup services, does not reflect the cost of long term capacity. Transcript at 330. The Joint Parties' argument is not correct and should be dismissed.

The Joint Parties' argument that the reserve capacity charge as it applied to the AG-1 rate is a FERC sanctioned rate is also incorrect. It is not - it was a negotiated figure. Transcript at 330. The FERC rate ended up being used as a proxy, because as mentioned before, this type of rate is new and experimental. The true cost of providing backup power to large customers who can mimic jumping in and out of APS service is unknown. The argument that APS should go to FERC also does not make sense. Should APS have to go before the Commission and ask for an increase in transmission and distribution charges for every rate schedule to indirectly collect what the FCA would have just recovered by itself? Of course not - as per the Settlement, the FCA is applied equally throughout the rate schedules.

Finally, the Joint Parties make the claim that this FCA charge was not anticipated therefore it was not expressly singled out as an exemption in Attachment J of the Settlement. Joint Brief at 9. However as Mr. Snook testified, the EIS charge was also undefined as to its amount but was explicitly mentioned in Attachment J. Transcript at 330.

AG-1 customers should not be fully exempted from the FCA and if there is an exemption greater than what APS proposes, then residential customers should be shielded from the increase to maintain compliance with the Settlement.

CONCLUSION

For all of the above reasons, the Commission should provide cost of debt treatment to the ratebase increase resulting from the FCA. The Commission should reject the Joint Parties proposed AG-1 rider and approve RUCO's recommendation to exclude generational costs and include excess reserve margin.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 12th day of September, 2014.

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